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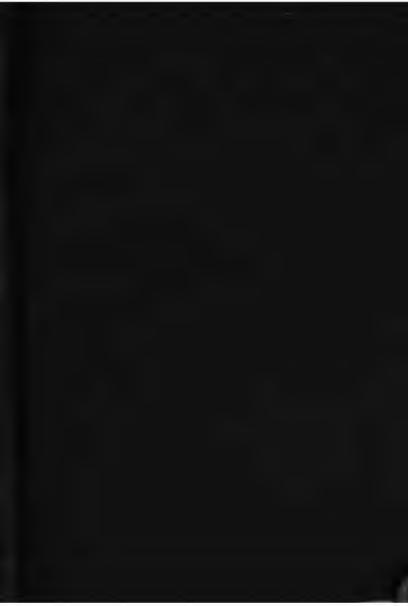
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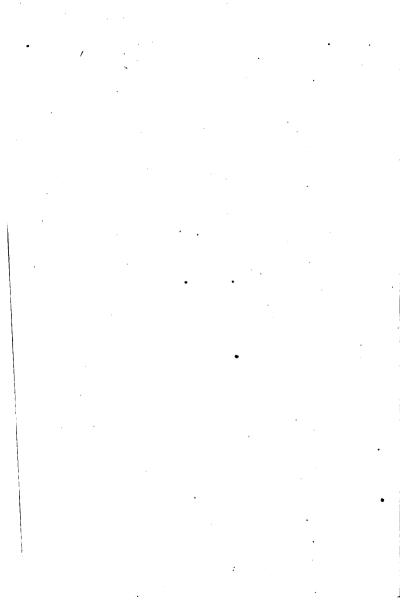
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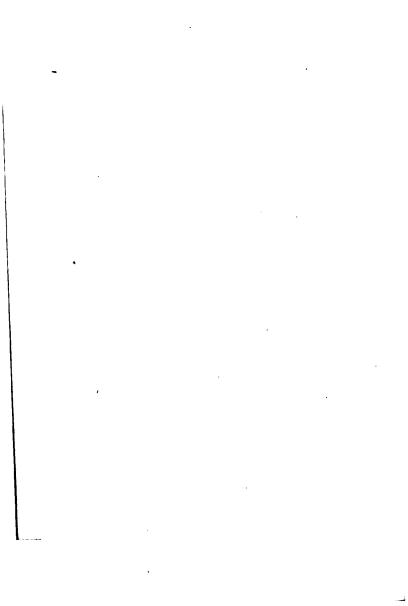
WESTLAKE'S 3000 PRACTICE WORDS.







Gist Frank Colograve, July 10, 1914



THREE THOUSAND

PRACTICE WORDS,

WITH

AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING

RULES FOR SPELLING, RULES FOR CAPITALS, ETC.

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J. WILLIS WESTLAKE, A.M.,

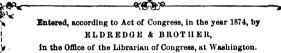
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MILLERSVILLE, PA.



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PREFACE.

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IN teaching orthography, the want is often felt of a Collection of just such words as a student needs to study, unencumbered by those of which he is already master, or which are so rarely employed as to be of but little use to him. The spelling-book and the dictionary are too large; a person has to go over too many words to find the ones he needs. This little work is printed to supply the want here indicated. It was originally prepared for the use of the author's own classes; but as an unexpectedly large demand for it has rendered a new edition necessary, he has embraced the opportunity to make such corrections and additions as a year's trial of the work has suggested, and as will more fully adapt it to the wants of schools everywhere. A statement of its plan and nature will be found in the Introduction, to which the reader's attention is invited. In this enlarged form. it is offered to the public, with the hope that it will contribute in some slight degree to the removal of that reproach of American schools, bad spelling.

J. W. W.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, July 4, 1874.



Introduction.

EXPLANATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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I may assist the teacher to give a brief explanation of the plan of this little work, and some hints as to its use. This will be done under several distinct heads.

- 1. Classification. The words which constitute the body of the work are classified as follows: Part I., Familiar Words; Part II., Difficult Words; Part III., Proper Names; Part IV., Homophonous Words. No other classification was attempted or desired. In the study of spelling, each word should be made a distinct object of attention; but when the words are grouped, as they generally are in spelling-books, according to some similarity of structure, the spelling of one word suggests that of the next, so that each word makes but a faint impression. The division into lessons and groups is merely for convenience.
- 2. Difficulty. Though most of the words, especially those in Part I., are in common use, they will be found to require careful study. The reason of this is, that they were selected because they are liable to be misspelled, and are therefore the very words that need to be studied. The pupil wants to study, not what he knows, but what he doesn't know. In Part II. are found some words that may be called "hard;" but they were inserted, not because they are hard, but because they are

useful. There is no word in the book that is not met with almost daily in current literature,

3. Pronunciation. — Spelling should be made auxiliary to reading and speaking as well as to writing; and to this end careful attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the words. To assist both teacher and student, the principal accent of each word is marked, and when the word is peculiarly liable to be mispronounced, a "dagger" (†) is placed after it, or the pronunciation, in whole or in part, is given in parenthesis, in italics.

It is recommended that the teacher pronounce the words for the class when he assigns the lesson, so that pupils may recognize them when called to spell them. Many words are misspelled either because the pupil mispronounced them in studying the lesson, or because the teacher mispronounces them in giving them out. The class should be thoroughly drilled in the pronunciation of words that are commonly mispronounced; such, for example, as allop'athy, hydrop'athy, recess', ide'a, oppo'nent, com'bativeness. N. B.—Let the teacher be sure to look over the lesson in advance.

- 4. Capitals.—It is recommended that when the written method of spelling is used, no words should be capitalized except proper nouns and proper adjectives. In Parts I. and II., the capitals that begin the first word of each group should be disregarded; they are used merely for typographical effect. In no case is the first word one that requires a capital. It is important to acquire a correct habit in this respect, and therefore the misuse of a capital should be counted an error in spelling.
- 5. Hyphens. The correct use of hyphens should be insisted on, and every error in this respect noted in the corrections. In the following lessons, the hyphen at the end of the line does not in any case separate the parts of a loose compound, the words having been purposely arranged with a view to this end; therefore all terminal hyphens should be disregarded, and all others used.

- 6. Unsettled Words. When there are different ways of spelling or pronouncing a word, the approved method at least that which we prefer is given first; after it, in parenthesis, the other method or methods.
- 7. Miscellaneous Suggestions.—The parts of this work may be studied in the order in which they are arranged, or in any other that the teacher may prefer. Perhaps it would be best to study the Rules of Spelling first, so that the learner may have their assistance in studying the words of Parts I. and II.

These lessons, though apparently hard, may be used by lower as well as advanced classes; but, when used by the former, only the easier words should be learned as a first course, reserving the harder ones for a second.

In connection with the spelling exercise, it is an excellent plan to have pupils write sentences containing some of the more useful words. This plan is successfully pursued by some teachers; and the exercise forms an excellent introduction or auxiliary to the study of grammar and composition.

Encourage pupils to use the dictionary constantly, both for pronunciations and definitions.

8. Spelling Blanks. — The written method of spelling is greatly preferable to the oral. This is evident from the fact that often those who excel in "spelling matches" are bad spellers in composition. (See the Remark, p. 62.) Pupils may write on the blackboard, on slates, or in ordinary composition-books; but, when practicable, they should be supplied with blank-books ruled for the purpose (see specimen page below), both on account of their greater convenience, and because it is well that each student should have a record of his work. The method we have for some time successfully employed is the following:

How Usen. — Pupils write the words from dictation as represented below, numbering them in order. Exchange books. Some of the pupils (or the teacher) pronounce and spell the words as

written, each pupil tracing with his eyes the words of the book before him, and putting a mark opposite those that are misspelled, counting mistakes of every kind. Pupils then take their own books, and the teacher calls the roll and ascertains the number of mistakes made by each. At the next recitation the books are handed in, ruled and corrected as in the specimen page given below; and the teacher examines each student on his misspelled words. This is a very important thing, and should not be neglected. The missed words, be they few or many, are worth more to the learner than all the rest of the lesson. Of these he should make himself master: he should "leave no enemies in the rear."

Specimen Page of Spelling Blank. (Corrected.)

1 2 3 4 5	abase. abreviate. ability. able-bodied. abollish.	×	18 19 20	February. feign. guano. Errors,	5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	acknowledge. agast. agreeable. axletree. bouquet. bronchitis. Christmas. chapel. cholera-morbus. columbian. duteous. epitaph.	×	2 5 7 9 15	abbreviate. abolish, aghast. axle-tree. Columbian.	

NOTE. — If no words are missed, write "Correct" in place of "Errors," and draw a double line underneath.



ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

a. denotes adjective.			f. de	notes	feminine.	
n.	"	noun.	8.	"	singular.	
v.	"	verb.	pl.	"	plural.	
97 2.	"	masculine	nr	"	pronounced.	

† placed after a word means, consult the dictionary.

Marked vowels are sounded as in the following words:
fūte, fūt, fūr; mēte, mēt; pīne, pĭn; nōte, nŏt; tūne, tūn.

For explanations and suggestions concerning capitals, hyphens, etc., see Introduction.





THREE THOUSAND

PRACTICE WORDS.

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PART I.

FAMILIAR WORDS.

LESSON I.

- 1. Abase', abbre'viate, abil'ity, a'ble-bodied, abol'ish, ab'stinence, abun'dance, abyss', acad'emy, accede'.
- 2. Ac'cess, accom'modate, accor'dion, accu'mulate, ache, achieve',* a'cid, acknowl'edge, act'ual, ad'age.
 - 3. Ad'der, ad'dle, adhere', adieu', ado', adula'-

^{*} See Special Rule for spelling words containing ei or ie, on page 66, Appendix.

- tion, adul'terate, adul'terous, advertise' (or ad'-), adver'tisement (or advertise'ment).
- 4. Ad'verse, advise', advice', adze (or adz), af'-fable, affin'ity, affright', ag'grayate, ag'gregate, aggres'sion.
- 5. Aggrieve', aghast', ag'ile, ag'onize, agree'-able, aisle, al'abaster, alac'rity, alcohol'ic, al'der.
- 6. A'lias (ā'leas), al'ibi, al'ien, al'iquot, al'kali, al'ligator, all'spice, allu'sion, ally', al'manac.
- 7. Al'mond (ah'mund), al'moner, alms' house, alpac'a (not "alapaca"), al'oe, al'phabet, al'tar (for sacrifice), al'ter (to change), altera'tion, alterca'tion.
- 8. Alter'nate (or al'ternate), altogeth'er, alum'-nus,* am'aranth, ambig'uous, ambro'sia, amē'na-ble†, am'ethyst, am'icable, ammo'nia.
- 9. Am'nesty, am'orous, anal'ysis, an'alyze, anatom'ical, an'cestor, an'chorage, an'cient, and'iron, an'ecdote.
 - 10. An'glicism, an'guish, an'ise, an'kle, anniver'sary, an'nual, an'odyne, anom'aly, anon'ymous, antarc'tic†.

^{*} A male graduate is called an alumnus, plural alumni; a female graduate an alumna, plural alumna. We speak of the alumni of Yale College, the alumnæ of Vassar. Both male and female graduates of a school for both sexes may however be called alumni, according to a well known usage.

LESSON II.

- 1. Antece'dent, an'telope, an'thracite, antic'ipate, antip'athy, antip'o dest, antiqua'rian, anx'ious, apol'ogy, apos'trophe.
- 2. Appall' (or -pal), appara'tus, appar'el, appease', appella'tion, appen'dix, ap'posite, appre'ciable, appren'tice, a'pricot.
- 3. Archan'gel, arch'itect, ar'chives, ar'duous, ar'rogance, ar'senic (or arse'nic), arte'rial, artil'-lery, artificial, ascend'ant.
 - 4. Ascend'ency, ascen'sion, ascertain', ascet'ic, aspar'agus (not "sparrowgrass"), asperse', assas'sin, asth'ma, asy'lum, ath'lete.
 - 5. At'mosphere, atro'cious, at'titude, attor'ney (-tur-), auctioneer', auda'cious, au'ger (a tool), au'gur (a prophet), aus'pices, austere'.
 - 6. Au'tograph, au'tumn, auxil'iary, av'alanche, av'arice, averse', aver'sion, avoirdupois', awk'ward, awry'.
 - 7. Ax'le-tree, baboon', bach'elor, bag'gage, bal'-ance, balk (bawk), bal'lad, balloon', bamboo'zle, banan'a.
 - 8. Bal'uster (or ban'ister), bar'rister, barouche', bar'ytone (or bar'itone), ba'sin, bastile' (-teel), bate (to lessen), bait (for fishing), bathe, battal'ion.

- 9. Baw'ble (or bau-), bawd'y, bay'onet, bay'ou (bi'oo), beau, beau'teous, beef'steak, bellig'erent, benef'icence, benefi'cial.
- 10. Benight'ed, benign', bequeath', bes'tial, bev'el, bev'erage, bewitch', bien'nial, bil'liards, bil'lion.

LESSON III.

- 1. Bis'cuit, bi'valve, black'guard, blaspheme', bla'tant, blithe'some, bombazine' (or -sine, or -sin), blud'geon, bod'ice, bod'y-guard.
- 2. Boo'sy (or -zy), boun'teous, bouquet' (boo ka'), break'fast (breck-), breech'ing (brich-), brevier', brigadier', bril'liancy, Britan'nia, brogue.
- 3. Bronchi'tis (bron kī tis), bron'chial, brooch (brōch), browse, brunette', buf'falo, buffoon'ery, bul'rush, bul'wark, bu'reau.
- 4. Bur'ial, burlesque', bus'ybody, bun'ion, bux'om, buy, buz'zard, by'-law, bull'finch, bull'frog.
- 5. Cab'bage, cab'in, chro'mos, co'coa-nut, caca'o (kaka'o or ka'ko), cajole', cal'dron, cal'endar (an almanac), cal'ender (a press), cal'ibre (or -ber).

- 6. Ca'liph, calisthen'is, calk, cal'lus (n.), cal'lous (a.), cal'omel, calum'niate, Cal'vinist, ca'lyx, cam'eo.
- 7. Campaign', camphene', cam'phor, can'ister, can'on (rule), can'non (gun), can'onize, can'taloupe (or -leup), can'vas (cloth), can'vass.
- 8. Cap'ital, cap'itol (building), caprice', cap'-taincy, car'rot (vegetable), car'at (4 grs.), car'ol, car'peting, car'riage, car'tilage.
- 9. Car'tridge, cashier', cas'simere, cas'tigate, cas'tor-oil, cat'alogue, catarrh', catch'up (or cat'sup), car'pet-bagger, cat'echise.
- 10. Cat'erpillar, cat'erwaul, cathe'dral, cathol'icism, cat's'-paw, cau'dal (relating to tail), cau'dle (gruel), caught, cau'liflower, cavalcade'.

LESSON IV.

- 1. Cavalier', cav'il, cayenne' (ka en'), Cayenne' (ki en'), ce'dar, cede, ceil'ing, celeb'rity, cel'ery, celes'tial.
- 2. Cel'lar, cem'ent (or cement'), cem'etery, cen'sor (a critic), cen'ser (for incense), cen'sure, cen'sus, centen'nial, cen'tury, cer'tainty.

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- 3. Ceru'lean, cessa'tion, chagrin' (-green or -grin), cham'berlain, cam'omile (or cham-), chan'-cellor, chandelier', change'ling, chant'icleer, cha'os.
- 4. Chap'el, chap'lain, char'acter, charade', char'-coal, charge'able, char'ily, char'itable, chasm, chastise'.
- 5. Chat'tel, chemise', chem'istry, chief'tain, chim'ney, chis'el, chiv'alrous, choc'olate, choir, chol'er.
- 6. Chol'era-mor'bus, cho'ral, Chris'tendom, Christ'mas, chron'icle, chronol'ogy, chuck'le, ci'der, cin'namon, ci'pher.
- 7. Cir'cuit, circumlocu'tion, circumscribe', circumstan'tial, clam'or, clandes'tine, clarinet' (not clarionet), clean'ly (klen-), clas'sify, cli'mate.
- 8. Coalesce', coali'tion, coarse (not fine), coax'-ing, coch'ineal, coeffi'cient, coerce', cog'itate, cogn'ac (cōn yac), cohere'.
- 9. Cohe'sion, coincide', col'ander (or cullender), col'ic, col'lar, col'league (n.), col'lege, collis'iou, col'loquy, col'or.
- 10. Colonel, colonnade', colos'sal, Colum'bian, combust'ible, col'umn, com'ma, commem'orate, compel', compete'.



LESSON V.

- 1. Commit'tee, com'monwealth, com'parable, commis'sioner, compar'ison, compat'ible, com'petent, compla'cency, com'pliment (praise), com'plement (full number).
- 2. Complete', commence'ment, comprehen'sive, control'ler (or comptrol'ler), compul'sion, concede', conceit'ed, conceive', conces'sion, concil'iate.
- 3. Concise', conclu'sion, con'course, con'crete, concus'sion, condemn', condense', condescend', condign', confec'tionery.
- 4. Confes'sion, confiden'tial, conflagra'tion, congen'ial, conges'tion, con'jugate, con'queror, conscien'tious, con'scious, consequen'tial.
- 5. Consignee', consol'atory, constella'tion, conta'gion, contempt'ible, con'troversy, conun'drum, convales'cence, convene', conver'sion.
- 6. Convulse', cop'ier, cop'yist, coquet' (v.), coquette' (n.), cop'peras, cork'-screw, corps, corpse, correl'ative.
- 7. Cor'sair, coun'cillor (or councilor), coun'sellor (or coun'selor), coun'terfeit, coup'le, coura'geous, cour'teous, cour'tesy, cous'in (a relative), coz'en (to cheat).

- 8. Crease', cre'dence, creden'tials, cred'ible, cre'osote, crev'ice, cru'el (unfeeling), crew'el (yarn), crib'bage, crit'icise.
- 9. Croc'odile, croup, cu'cumber, cul'pable, cur'rant (fruit), cur'tain, cush'ion, cus'tard, cu'ticle, cyn'ic.
- 10. Cy'press, czar, cyl'inder, dahl'ia†, dai'ry, di'ary, diarrhœ'a, dan'druff, debase', debil'itate.

LESSON VI.

- 1. Dec'alogue, decease', deceit', dec'imal, deci'-pher, declen'sion, decrease', defalca'tion, defama'-tion, def'erence.
- 2. Defi'ciency, def'icit, defunct', deign, delete'-rious, del'icacy, deli'cious, dem'agogue, demon'-strable, dense.
- 3. Deposition, de'pot (or depot'), dep'recate, der'rick, descend'ant, des'ecrate, dessert', design, despair', despatch'.
- 4. Despera'tion, destruct'ible, detach', dete'riorate, det'riment, deuce, dev'astate, devel'op (or -ope), diær'esis, di'amond.
 - 5. Dif'ficulty, dimen'sion, diphthe'ria (dif-),

diph'thong (dip- or dif-), dis'cipline, discre'tion, discus'sion, dispar'age, dispar'ity, dispen'sary.

- 6. Disquisi'tion, dissen'sion, dissuade', dissyl'-lable (or dis'-), dis'tich (-tick), distil'lery, distin'-guish, di'verse, diver'sion, doc'ile†.
- 7. Dom'icile, don'key, dough'nut, drom'edary, drop'sy, dry'ly, duc'at, duc'tile, dumb'-bell, dun'-geon.
- 8. Du'teous, dyeing (coloring), dys'entery, dyspep'sia (or dys'pepsy), ea'ger, ear'nest, ea'sel, ebulli'tion, eccentric'ity, effem'inate.
- 9. Effete', effi'cient, egre'gious, eighth, eke, elapse', elastic'ity, electioneer', electric'ity, el'ephant.
- 10. Elic'it, el'igible, elis'ion, elix'ir, ellipse', ema'ciate, em'anate, embalm', embar'rass, embez'-zle.

LESSON VII.

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- 1. Em'ery, em'igrate, em'inent, em'issary, em'-phasis, enam'el, endeav'or, en'ergize, enfran'chise (-chĭz), engag'ing.
 - 2. Ensconce', en'sign, enthu'siasm, en'trails, en-2*

vel'op (v. and n.), en'velope (n.), enough', enroll', enun'ciate, epaulet' (or -lette').

- 3. Epis'tle, epis'copacy, Epiph'any, ep'itaph, epit'o me†, equa'tion (-shun), eques'trian, equinoc'-tial, e'quinox, eq'uipage.
- 4. Espec'ial, espou'sal, es'sence, essen'tial, eth'ics, etiquette', etymol'ogy, eu'logy, eu'phony, eva'sion.
- 5. Ewe, ew'er, exag'gerate, exas'perate, exclama'tion, excur'sion (-shun), exhil'arate, ex'ercise, expan'sion, expen'sive.
- 6. Explic'it, expul'sion, ex'quisite, extem'pore †, extraor'dinary (extror-), extrav'agant, extreme', ec'stasy, ex'tant, exhibi'tion.
- 7. Fac'et, face'tious, fac'ile, fac-sim'ile, fac'-tious, facti'tious, fag'ot, fal'lible, familiar'ity, fam'ine.
- 8. Fare, fas'cinate, fash'ionable, fastid'ious, fatigue', fa'voritism, Feb'ruary†, feign, fel'on, fero'cious.
- 9. Fer'ule (a flat stick), fer'rule (a ring), fet'id, feud, ficti'tious, fil'ament, fir (a tree), fin'ical, fir'-kin, flac'cid.
- 10. Fla'grant, flan'nel, flex'ible, flex'ion, flim'siness, flip'pant, flitch, floe, forbid'ding, for'ester.

LESSON VIII.

- 1. For'feit, for'eign, foren'sic, for'ty, four'teen, fount'ain, fra'cas, frac'tious, fraught, freek'le.
- 2. Friv'olous, fron'tispiece†, fu'tile, func'tion, fundament'al, fu'neral, fune'real, fun'gous (a.), fun'gus (n.), fu'sion.
- 3. Gait'er, gair'ish (or gar'ish), gal'lows (-lus), gam'bol, gan'grene, gant'let†, gaunt'let, gape, gauge, gay'ety (or gai'ety).
- 4. Gav'el, gaw'ky, gazelle', gel'atine, geneal'ogy, gen'eralize, gen'erous, gen'itive, geog'rapher, gera'nium.
- 5. Germane', Ger'man, gestic'ulate, gest'ure, gew'gaw, ghast'ly, gi'ant, gib'ber, gib'bous, gib'-lets.
- 6. Gigan'tic, gim'let, ging'ham, gyp'sy (or gipsy), gla'cier, glimpse, glis'ten, glut'ton, glyc'erine, glos'sary.
- 7. Gnash, gnarl, gnaw, gneiss (nice), gnu, gondolier', good-by', gor'geous, goril'la, gov'ernor.
- 8. Gram'mar, grăn'ary†, grand'eur, gran'ite, gratu'itous, grav'el, grease (v. grēz, n. grēs), griev'ous, gris'ly (frightful), griz'zly (grayish).
 - 9. Grov'el, gua'no†, guar'anty (or guarantee'),

guar'dian, guerril'la (or guerilla), guin'ea, guise, guitar', gul'lible, gump'tion.

10. Gut'ta-per'cha†, gut'tural, gymna'sium, gyp'sum, guy, gyve, guile'less, gris'tle, gra'cious, gibe (or gybe).

LESSON IX.

- 1. Habit'uate, hack'neyed, hal'ibut (hol-), hag'-gard, hallelu'jah, ham'mock, hand'kerchief, harangue', hap'-hazard, har'ass.
 - 2. Har'dihood, harts'horn, has'sock, hatch'et, haugh'ty, haul, head'ache, hearse, heath'en, heif'er.
 - 3. Height, hei'nous $(h\bar{a}-)$, heir'loom, he'liotrope, hem'isphere, hered'itary, her'esy, her'oine $(h\bar{e}r \circ in)$, hes'itancy, hic'cough (hik'kup or hik'-kof).
- 4. Hick'ory, hid'eous, high'-spirited, hitch, hoar'-frost, ho'cus-pocus, hodge'-podge, hoarse, hoax, hol'iday.
 - 5. Home'stead, hom'icide, hom'iny, hon'eysuckle, hon'orary, hoop'ing-cough (or whoop'-), horizon'tal, hor'ror, hor'ticulture, ho'siery.
 - 6. Hos'pitable, hos'tler (os- or hos-), hot'test,

house'wife (house'wife or huz'wif), hov'el, hub'bub, hu'mor, hur'ricane, hurrah' (or hurra'), hy'acinth.

- 7. Hy'phen, hypoc'risy, hy'son, hys'sop, hov'er (huv-), hus'tle, hyster'ics, hyp'ocrite, hymene'al†, hydropho'bia.
- 8. Ice'berg, i'cicle, id'iocy, id'iom, i'dol, illeg'-ible, illic'it, illit'erate, illog'ical, im'age.
- 9. Imagina'tion, illu'sion, im'itate, imme'diate, immense', im'minent, im'migrate, impede', impel', immu'table.
- 10. Impercept'ible, implic'it, impos'tor, impugn', im'pulse, inau'gurate, incapac'itate, incar'cerate, incen'diary, increase' (v.).

LESSON X.

- 1. In'cense (n.), incense' (v.), incip'ient, incor'rigible, indel'ible, indescrib'able, indestruct'ible, india-rub'ber, indict' (in law), indite' (to dictate).
- 2. Indispens'able, indorse' (or endorse), iner'tia, infat'uate, influen'tial, influen'za, ingen'ious, ingen'uous, ingra'tiate, inher'itor.
- 3. Ini'tial, initia'tion, insa'tiable, insen'sible, insep'arable, instal'ment (or install-), intense', intercede', in'tercourse, intersperse'.

- 4. Inver'sion, irrep'arable, irrepres'sible, irrev'-ocable, isth'mus, ital'icize, it'erate, is'olate (ĭs-), inter'rogate, intel'ligible.
- 5. Jack'al, jack'anapes, jamb (of a door), jaun'dice, jeal'ous, jean $(j\bar{a}n)$, jeop'ard, jin'gle, jock'ey, jocose'.
- 6. Jog'gle, jour'ney, judi'cial, ker'nel, kiln, kitch'en, knap'sack, knead, knit, knob.
- 7. Knuck'le, knurl, knick'knack, lab'oratory, lab'yrinth, lac'erate, lapel', lapse, lar'ynx, lath.
- 8. Lathe, lat'eral, las'situde, lat'tice, let'tuce, lau'danum, lau'reate, lav'ender, leav'en, leg'ible.
- 9. Leg'islature, lei'sure (*lèe*-), lem'on, lē'nient†, leop'ard, lep'rosy, lev'ee, li'cense, licen'tious, lic'-orice.
- 10. Lief, lien (le'en or li'en), li'lac, lil'y, lin'en, lin'guist, lin'iment, liq'uor, lit'eral, liq'uefy.

LESSON XI.

1. Loath (or loth), loathe, longev'ity, lul'laby, lun'cheon, lus'cious, luxu'riant, lyce'um, loose, lose.

- 2. Loquac'ity, lynx, lymphat'ic, lie, ly'ing, li'ar, machin'ist, mack'erel, madei'ra, mahog'any.
- 3. Main'tenance, man'sion, man'tel (of a chimney), man'tle (a cloak), man'tua-maker (man'tu a-or man'tu-), manufac'tory, manufac'turer, mar'-igold, mar'malade, mar'riageable.
- 4. Mar'tin (a bird), mar'ten (an animal), mar'shal, mar'tial (military), mar'tingal (or -gale), mar'tyr, mas'sacre, mat'rass (a vessel), mat'tress (a bed), may'or.
- 5. Mea'gre (or -er), mea'sles, mechan'ical, medal'lion, med'icine, mel'ancholy, mel'on, mem'oir†, menag'erie, meri'no.
- 6. Met'al, mete, me'teor, mi'croscope, mien, mili'tia, millen'nium, mil'linery, millionaire', mim'ic.
- 7. Mir'acle, mir'ror, miscella'neous, mis'chievous, mis'sile, moc'casin, moi'ety, monot'onous, mon'eys (often improperly written monies), mon'ogram.
- 8. Moreo'ver, moroc'co, mor'tar, mor'tise, mov'able, mu'cilage, mu'cus (n.), mu'cous (a.), munic'ipal†, mur'mur.
- 9. Mus'cle, Mus'sulman (pl. -mans), mustache' (or mous-), mus'tard, mu'tilate, myrrh, molas'ses, Mag'na Char'ta†, muse'um, mosqui'to (or mus-).

10. Nau'sea, neb'ula (pl. -læ), nec'essaries, nec'-tarine, nego'tiate (-shate), neph'ew, nep'otism, nes'-tle, neural'gia, niche.

LESSON XII.

- 1. Nick'el, niece, nom'ad, nomenclat'ure, nom'inative, not'able (noted, pr. nō'table), not'able (industrious, pr. nŏt'able), nour'ish, nox'ious, nui'sance.
- 2. Num'skull, nup'tial, nutri'tious, obei'sance (o be'- or o ba'-), oblig'ing, obscene', ob'sequies, occa'sion, o'chre (or ocher), oblique' (-leek or like).
- 3. Oc'ular, odorif'erous, offence' (or offense), offen'sive, officious, ome'let (om'let), omnis'cient, omniv'orous, on'erous, on'ion.
- 4. On'slaught, ō'nyx, ooze, opaque', opodel'doc, opos'sum, op'tional, orang'-outang', or'dinance, ord'nance.
- 5. Or'ifice, or'phanage, or'thoepy, os'cillate, osten'sible, ox'ygen, oys'ter, or'chestra, oppo'nent†, ob'solete.
 - 6. Pac'ify, pag'eant (or pa'geant), pal'ace, pala'-

- tial, pal'atable, palä'ver, palisade', pal'let (bed), pal'liate, pamphleteer'.
- 7. Panace'a, pan'el, pan'nier, pantalets', parade', paral'ysis, paregor'ic, par'liament, par'oxysm, parquet' (-ka).
- 8. Par'ricide, par'tial, parti'tion, par'tridge, pa'tient, pa'triarch, patrol', pavil'ion, peas'ant, pecul'iar.
- 9. Ped'agogue, ped'al (n.), ped'dle, peniten'-tiary, pen'sion, Pen'tateuch, Pen'tecost, perceiv'-ing, peren'nial, per'jure.
- 10. Perni'cious, per'quisite, persever'ance, peti'tion, pha'eton†, phan'tom, pharisa'ical, pha'lanx, phar'ynx, phœ'nix.

LESSON XIII.

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- 1. Philol'ogy, philosoph'ical, phlox, phlegm, phonog'raphy, phos'phorus (n.), phos'phorous (a.), photog'raphy, physi'cian, physiolog'ical.
- 2. Pu'issant, pig'eon-hole, pit'eous, piv'ot, plain'tiff, plateau', plei'ades, plē'nary†, pleu'risy, plov'er (pluv-).
 - 3. Pneumo'nia, politi'cian, polyg'amy, pol'-

- yglot, pol'ysyllable, pom'ace (ground apples), pom'mel, pop'ulace, pop'ulous, por'celain.
- 4. Po'rous, por'ridge, porte'-monnaie, portfo'lio, possibil'ity, post'humous, post'script (P. S.), poten'tial, poul'tice, prai'rie.
- 5. Precede', prec'ipice, pref'erable, prej'udice, pre'mier (pre'meer or prem'yer), pres'bytery, prescrip'tion, pretence' (or pretense), preten'sion, priv'ilege.
- 6. Prin'cipal (chief), prin'ciple (truth), probos'cis, proceed', proc'ess (pros'ess, not pro'cess), prod'igal, proficiency, pro'file (-file or -feel), prog'eny, prol'ogue (or pro'logue).
- 7. Prom'issory, prop'agate, proph'ecy (n.), proph'esy (v.), propi'tiate, pros'elyte, psalm, psal'-mody (sal-), pu'erile, pugna'cious.
- 8. Pum'ice (or pu'mice), punctil'ious, pur'chasable, pur'lieu, pu'trefy, pyg'my, pyri'tes, pyr'amid, pyrotech'nics, psychol'ogy.
- 9. Quadrille', quay $(k\bar{e})$, quer'ulous, quintes'-sence, quies'cence, qui'nine, quin'sy, quo'rum, quo'-tient, rad'ical.
- 10. Rad'ish†, ragamuf'fin, rail'lery (ral-), rai'sin, rapa'cious, rar'efy, ras'pberry (raz-), rav'el, reb'el (n.), receipt'.

LESSON XIV.

- 1. Rebel'lious, receiv'able, recess'†, rec'ipe, recollect', rec'ompense, recrim'inate, recur'rence, refrig'erator, reg'icide.
- 2. Regret'ting, rehearse', reimburse', rel'evant, relig'ious, relin'quish, reme'diable, remed'iless (or rem'-), reminis'cence, remis'sion.
- 3. Remov'able, ren'dezvous (ren' devoo), renuncia'tion, repartee', repel'lent, req'uisite, rescind', res'ervoir (-vwor), respect'fully, respec'tively.
- 4. Respon'sible, res'taurant (res' to rant or restoring'), resus'citate, retal'iate, reveren'tial, rev'ery (or reverie'), rever'sion, revul'sion, rouge, rheu'-matism.
- 5. Rhinoc'eros, rhu'barb, rhyme, rutaba'ga, rib'ald, right'rous, rogu'ish, routine' (-teen), route (root or rowt), ruf'san.
- 6. Sac'rifice (-fize), sacrile'gious, saga'cious, sal'ad, salera'tus, salm'on (sam-), salt'-cellar, salve, salt-rheum', salu'tatory.
- 7. San'guine, sanguin'eous, san'itary, san'atory, sap'phire (saf'fer or saf'fire), sar'donyx, sarsaparil'la†, sas'safras, satch'el, sat'ellite.
 - 8. Sa'tiate, sat'in, sa'tyr (or sat'yr), schol'ar,

scan'dal, scarlati'na, scep'tre (or -ter), sched'ule, scheme, scal'lop (skol' lup).

- 9. Schoon'er, scientif'ic, scis'sors, scourge†, screech, scrof'ula, scul'lion, scur'rilous, scythe, secede'.
- 10. Secrete', sen'ior, sen'ate, se'nile, sen'sible, senten'tial, senten'tious, sep'arate, sep'ulchre (or -er), sal'ary.

LESSON XV.

- 1. Sel'vage (or sel'vedge), ses'sion (a sitting), ces'sion (a ceding), shep'herd, sher'iff, shov'el, shriek, shriv'el, shrink, sim'ilar.
- 2. Sim'ile, simulta'neous, sincere', si'necure, skein, sir'loin (or sur-), sir'up (or syr-), si'phon (or sy-), scep'tic (or skep-), sleigh'ing.
 - 3. Sleight, sloe, slough (a mire, pr. slou), slough (pr. sluf), slov'enly, slug'gard, sluice, so'ciable, sol'ace, soirce' ($swawr\bar{a}$).
 - 4. Solil'oquy, sol'stice, solv'able, som'erset (or sum'merset. Som'ersault, or sum'mersault, is another word having the same meaning), sono'rous, sophis'ticate, soph'omore, sopra'no, sough (suf), soul'less.

- 5. Sov'ereign, South'erner, souve'nir (soov'neer or soovneer'), spa'cious, span'iel, spe'cial, spe'cies, sphere, spig'ot, spin'ach (or spinage).
- 6. Satinet', stalk, stal'lion, stam'mer, stampede', sta'ple (not "steeple"), squā'lor†, squal'id, stat'ute, stat'ue.
- 7. Stead, stel'lar, stench, sten'cil, ster'eoscope (or ste'-), ster'eotype (or ste'-), ster'ile, stol'id, spontane'ity, sta'tionery.
- 8. Stir'rup, stom'ach, straight'way, strait'-jacket, strength'en, stretch, strych'nine, stu'pefy, stupen'-dous, stur'geon.
- 9. Style (in writing), stile (steps), sua'sion, suav'ity (swav'-), stut'tering, subser'vient, subsid'-iary, substan'tiate, subterra'nean, succeed'.
- 10. Sub'tile, subt'le (sut'l), suc'cor, suc'cotash, succumb', suffice' (-fize), suf'focate, suffuse', suggest', su'gar-cane.

LESSON XVI.

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1. Su'icide, suite (sweet), sul'phur, su'mac (or su'mach, pr. shoo'mak, also written shu'mac), sum'mary, sump'tuous, superfi'cial, superintend'ent, supersede', supersti'tious.

- 2. Supervi'sor, sur'cingle, sure, sur'feit, survey'-ing, susceptibil'ity, suspen'sion, suspi'cious, sus'-tenance, swap.
- 3. Swath, swathet (a bandage), swear, sweet'-brier, swing'ing, swinge'ing, swim'ming, switch, swiv'el, swol'len.
- 4. Sword'-fish, syc'amore, syl'lable, sym'bol, sym'metry, sym'pathize, sym'phony, symp'tom, syn'agogue, syn'od.
- 5. Syn'onyme (or synonym), synop'sis, syntac'-tical, sys'tematize, sec'retary, seiz'ing, skil'ful (or skill'ful), siege, sci'on, sieve.
- 6. Tab'ernacle, tableau', tab'ular, tast'y, tac'iturn, tack'le, tail'or, tambourine' (-een), tan'gible, tan'sy.
- 7. Tapio'ca, tear (to rend), tar'iff, tar'tar, tas'sel (not "tos'sel"), tautol'ogy, taw'dry, tax'able, tech'nical, te'dious.
- 8. Teeto'taler, tel'egram, tel'egraph, teleg'-raphy†, tel'escope, tem'perance, tem'poral, ten'able, tena'cious, ten'ant.
- 9. Ten'derloin, ten'ement, ten'et, ten'on, ten'sion, tep'id, ter'magant, ter'ra-cot'ta, ter'rapin, terres'trial.
- 10. Terra'queous, terse, ter'tiary, tet'anus, te'trarch, the'atre (or -er), tex'tile, theod'olite, theoret'ical, this'tle.

LESSON XVII.

- 1. Tho'rax, thor'ough, thral'dom (or thrall-), thresh'old, throe (pain), thyme (plant), tick'lish, tier (row), tinc'ture, tip'sy.
- 2. Tit'tle-tat'tle, tobac'conist, tol'erate, tom'a-hawk, toma'toes, tongue'-tied, ton'ic, ton'sil, ton-tine' (-teen), tooth'ache.
- 3. To'paz, top'ic, topog'raphy, topograph'ical, tor'toise (-tiz or -tis), tor'tuous, touch'y, tow'eling (or towelling), tra'chea (tra' kea), tract'able.
- 4. Traf'fic, trag'edy, traipse, trai'tor, tram'mel, tran'quillize (or -quilize), transcend'ent, transcribe', transgres'sion, tran'sient.
- 5. Transi'tion, transmis'sible, tran'som, transpar'ent, trav'el, trav'ail (to labor), trav'erse, treach'erous, treas'urer, trea'tise.
 - 6. Treaties (pl. of treaty), trem'or, tres'tle, triph'thong, tris'yllable, triumph'ant, tro'phies, trough, trow'sers (or trousers), trun'dle-bed.
 - 7. Tu'bercle, Tues'day, tui'tion, tu'mor, tun'nel, tureen', tur'gid, turgid'ity, tur'key, tur'nip.
 - 8. Tus'sle, twee'zers, twitch, tym'panum, typ'i-cal, typog'rapher, typograph'ical, tyr'anny, tyran'-nicide, trepan'ning.

- 9. Ultimā'tum†, umbra'geous, umbrel'la, uncon'scionable, unc'tion, un'guent, unique' (uneek), Unita'rian, Univer'salist, unprec'edented.
- 10. Unprin'cipled, unri'valled (or unri'valled), unsophis'ticated, uphol'sterer, usurp', u'sury, utilita'rian, uxo'rious, until', us'ing.

LESSON XVIII.

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- 1. Vac'cinate, vac'illate, vac'uum, vag'abond, vaga'ry†, vague, veil (or vail), val'ance, valedic'-tory, val'entine.
- 2. Val'et, val'iant, valise' (-lees), val'leys, val'orous, valve, van'dal, vam'pire, vane, vanil'la.
- 3. Va'riable, va'riegate, vari'eties, va'rioloid, vedette' (or 'vidette'), veg'etable, ve'hemence, veloc'ipede, velveteen', ve'nal.
- 4. Ven'due, veneer', vene'real, ven'geance, ve'nial, venison (ven'zn or ven' e zn), ven'omous, ven'tilate, ventril'oquism, ven'turous.
- 5. Vera'cious, verbose', vermil'ion, vernac'ular, ver'satile, ver'sion, ves'tige, vet'erinary, vic'ar, vica'rious.
 - 6. Vi'cious, vicis'situde, vict'uals (vit' tlz), vig'il,

vignette (vin yet' or vin' yet), vil'ify, vil'lainous (or villanous), vin'egar, violoncel'lo (often incorrectly written violincello), vir'ulent.

- 7. Vi'tiate, vit'riol, vit'reous, vitu'perate, viva'-cious, vocif'erate, vogue, voli'tion, volup'tuous, vora'cious.
- 8. Wad'ding, wab'ble, waf'fle, wag'on, waist (of a person), waste (loss), waist'coat (wās' kōt or wes' kut), waive, wal'let, wal'low.
- 9. War'rant, war'rior, weap'on, wea'risome, wheth'er, weth'er (sheep), Wednes'day, wee'vil, weigh, weird.
- 10. Wel'come, wel'fare, well'-bred, wheel'barrow, wheeze, whereas', wher'ry, whet'stone, whey, wry.

LESSON XIX.

- 1. Whif'fletree (or whip'pletree), whirl'igig, whis'tle, whit'tle, whol'ly, whoop'ing-cough (or hooping-cough), whor'tle-berry (or huck'le-berry), wid'ow, wield, wil'ful (or willful).
- 2. Wince, witch'ery, withal', withe, withhold', wiz'ard, woe'-begone, wom'en, wor'ry, wors'ted (woosted).

- 3. Wart, wran'gle, wrap'per, wrath'ful, wreath, wreak, wren, wrest, wres'tle, wise'acre (wiz' a ker).
- 4. Wretch'ed, wrig'gle, wheel'wright, writhe, wrong'fully, wroth, wrought, whir'ring, wea'sel, wraith.
- 5. Yacht $(y \delta t)$, Yan'kee, yea, yearn, yeo'man, yield, yolk $(y \delta k)$, yeast \dagger , zeal'ous, zeph'yr.
- 6. Zoölogy, zouave', ben'efited, bil'ious, like'li-hood, inim'ical, pit'iless, petro'leum, persist'ence, prof'ited.
- 7. Wrin'kle, unpar'alleled, sor'ghum, precoc'ity, acquit'tal, an'archy, sparse, incis'ion, irrev'erent, chest'nut (ches' nut).
- 8. Clique (kleek), Hoos'ier (hoozh'yer), erro'neous, musk'-melon, outrage'ously, sub'sidize, naturaliza'-tion, irresist'ible, com'promise, benzine'.
- 9. Chignon' (shin yon'), pic'nic, hon'eyed, physiog'nomy, mort'gage, obit'uary, indig'enous, a'queous, pertina'cious, discour'teous.
- 10. Verbe'na, pet'tifogger, crochet' $(-sh\bar{a})$, phos'-phate, clap'board (clab'-), balustrade', complex'ion, ab'rogate, abscond', fi'nis.





Part II. DIFFICULT WORDS.

LESSON I.

- 1. Aberra'tion, abey'ance, abom'inate, aborig'-ines, abrade', ab'scess, abscis'sion, abstruse', abut'-ment, accel'erate.
- 2. Acces'sible, acces'sory (in law acces'sary), acclama'tion (applause), acclima'tion, accli'mate†, accliv'ity, accom'plice, accou'tre (or -er), accre'tion, accrue'.
- 3. Aceph'alous, acer'bity, ace'tous, achromat'ic, ac'me, acous'tic, acquiesce', acu'men, ada'gio, adden'dum.
- 4. Ado'be, adoles'cent, adventi'tious, æo'lian, aë'rial, ae'rie (e'ry or a'ry; also written ey'rie and ey'ry), a'ëriform, a'ërolite, a'ëronaut, aërostat'ics.

- 5. Æsthet'ic (or es-), affil'iate, ag'ate, agglom'-erate, ag'grandize, agra'rian, aid-de-camp (aid-de-kong'), alamode', albe'it, al'chemy.
- 6. Align'ment, allega'tion (assertion), alliga'tion (in arith.), allitera'tion, allop'athy†, amanuen'sis, amateur', ambas'sador, ame'liorate, amor'phous.
- 7. Amour', amphib'ious, amphithe'atre (or -er), anabap'tist, anach'ronism, an'agram, andan'te, anem'one, an'eurism, animal'cule (Latin form, s. animaleulum, pl. -la).
- 8. An'nalist, an'alyst, annuncia'tion, an'serine, antedilu'vian, an'tichrist, antique', antiscorbu'tic, antisep'tic, a'piary.
- 9. Antith'esis, an'titype, ape'rient, aph'orism, apoc'alypse, apoc'rypha, ap'othegm, apos'tasy, apothe'osis†, appur'tenance.
- 10. Apropos' (-po), aq'ueduct, aq'uiline, ar'abesque, arbit'rament, arbores'cent, archæol'ogy, ar'chaism, ar'chetype, argilla'ceous.

LESSON II.

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1. Arraign'ment, assafœt'ida (or asafœtida), asbes'tos (or -tus), as'inine, asphal'tum, asphyx'ia, athenæ'um (or -ne-), attaché (- $sh\bar{a}'$), attri'tion, au'reole (or aure'ola).

- 2. Auric'ular, aurif'erous, ausculta'tion, autobiog'raphy, autoc'racy, ax'illary, ax'le-tree, ailan'tus (not -thus), attacked' (attakt', not attak'ted), as'phodel.
- 3. Betroth', baccalau'reate, bad'inage†, bagn'io, bap'tistery, bar'nacle, basalt', bas'ilisk, bazaar', bagatelle'.
- 4. Bateau', baton (batong'; also written batoon'), belea'guer, belladon'na, belles-let'tres, ber'yl, bibliograph'ical, bib'ulous, bilin'gual, billet-doux (bil' la-doo').
- 5. Bissex'tile, biv'ouac, blanc-mange (blo-monge'), boat'swain (boat'swain or bo'sn), bohea', bon-mot (bong mo', or bong' mo), bourgeois (bur-jois'), bow'ie-knife, bucol'ic, blasé (blazā').
- 6. Buoy'ant, burgh'er, bul'letin, but'tress, camel'opard†, Cauca'sian†, cicero'ne (chechero'ne or sisero'ne), cadav'erous, cæsu'ra, cachinna'tion (kak-).
- 7. Calca'reous, cal'culus (n.), cal'culous (a.), callig'raphy (or calig-), callos'ity, can'nibalism, can'ticle, caoutchouc (koo'chook), cap-a-pie' (-pee), capa'cious.
 - 8. Capar'ison, cap'illary (or capil'lary), ca-

price', cap'taincy, capuchin' (-sheen), car'acole, caravan'sary, car'icature, carne'lian (or cor-), carniv'orous.

- 9. Com'batant†, com'bativeness†, com'plaisance, con ge'ri es†, contour', con'trary†, con'versant, cu'linary, cu'pola, cartouch'.
- 10. Casque, cou'rier (koo-), cas'tellated, cas'uistry, cat'acomb, cat'alepsy, cat'afalque, catas'trophe, catechet'ical, catechu'men.

LESSON III.

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- 1. Categor'ical, cancella'tion, caustic'ity, cau'terize, cazique', cel'ibacy, cen'otaph, cen'taur, cen'tralize, centrif'ugal.
- 2. Centrip'etal, cephal'ic, cer'ebral, cere'ment† (seer-), cer'vical, ceta'ceous, chagreen' (or sha-, leather), chalced'ony (or chal'-, pr. kal-), chal'dron (chawl-), chalyb'eate.
- 3. Chame'leon, chamois (sham'e or shamoi'), champaign' (a plain), champagne' (wine), chaperon $(sh\tilde{a}p'er\tilde{o}n)$, char'latan, chateau', cher'sonese (ker-), chevalier', chica'nery.
 - 4. Chimer'ical, chirog'raphy, chirop'odist, chlo'-

rine, chrism, chromat'ic, chronom'eter, chrys'alis, chrys'olite, cologne'.

- 5. Chyle, chyme, cic'atrice, cinque (five), chough, coadju'tor, coag'ulate, cock'atrice, cockswain (cock'swain or cock'sn), cogni'tion.
- 6. Commandant', commen'surable, commis'erate, com'missary, compres'sible, concatena'tion, concise', concu'piscence, Congrega'tionalist, conif'erous.
- 7. Connoisseur', constitutional'ity, consum'mate, contempora'neous, con'trariwise, contravene', contuma'cious, convey'ancer, cor'morant, cym'bal.
- 8. Corol'la, corpo'real, cor'poral, cor'puscle, correl'ative, corus'cate, cosmog'raphy, coterie', cotyle'-don, cou'pon.
- 9. Cov'ey (kuv-), cox'comb, craniol'ogy, creta'-ceous, critique' (-teek), cru'cible, crys'talline, cu'-cumber, cuirassier' (kwe-), cune'iform.
 - 10. Cur'sew, cortege (kor'tāzh), curvilin'ear, cuta'neous, cyclopæ'dia (or cyclope'dia), cyg'net, cyst, cynosure (si'no sure or sin-), chlo'roform, cuisine' (que zeen').



LESSON IV.

- 1. Dactyl'ic, daguerre'otype (or daguerr'otype), debauchee', debouch' (-boosh), débris (da bre'), début (da boo'), decid'uous, def'lagrate, degluti'tion, delect'able.
- 2. Deliquesce', demesne' (estate), demur'rer, den'tifrice, deroga'tion, des'ecrate, desic'cate (or des'-), desidera'tum†, des'uetude, deter'sive.
- 3. Devotee', diaph'anous, di'aphragm, di'ocese, dishabille', dishev'el, diuret'ic, domicil'iate, draughts'man, dol'orous.
- 4. Dis'putable†, discourse'†, debutant' (-tong), effervesce', effi'cient, efflores'cence, ei'der-down (i' der-), eleemos'ynary, elegiac (elegi' ac or ele' giac), elys'ium.
- 5. Em'bryo, empir'ical, empyre'an, employé $(employ \bar{a}')$, élite $(a \, leet')$, emul'sion, encore (ong-kore'), entomol'ogy, ennui $(ong \, nwe')$ or $\ddot{a}n \, we'$), ephem'eral.
- 6. Ep'ic, epicure'an, ep'ilepsy, ep'ilogue, equilat'eral, escutch'eon, esoter'ic, es'pionage†, Es'-quimau (es' kemo, pl. -maux), erysip'elas.
- 7. E'tiolate, eu'charist, eu'phemism, evanes'-cent, evis'cerate, exac'erbate, excheq'uer, excis'ion, exco'riate, excres'cence.

- 8. Ex'cretory (or excre'-), excru'ciating, exege'sis, ex'orcise (to cast out, etc.), extir'pate, extra'neous, \bar{e} 'quable \dagger , etagere \dagger (et a zhair'), exposé (n., ex $poz\bar{a}$ '), ex'tant \dagger .
- 9. Extŏl', fren'zy (or phren'sy), façade', fal'chion (fawl' chun), fal'con (faw' kn), falset'to, phan'tasy (or fan-), feas'ible, feb'rifuge, fe'brile (cr feb'-), fec'undate (or fe cun'-).
- 10. Felic'itate, fe'lo-de-se, feoff (fef), ferru'-ginous, fête (fate), fidu'cial, fil'ament, fina'le $(fe-n\ddot{a}'l\bar{a})$, finesse', flag'ellate.

LESSON V.

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- 1. Flag'eolet, flagi'tious, flag'on, flam'beau, fledge'ling, floc'culent, flow'er-de-luce, flux'ion, folia'ceous, frank'incense.
- 2. Fuga'cious, fur'lough, fu'sible, fruit'erer, fus'tian, fuch'sia (few'shea), faux'pas $(fo'p\ddot{a})$, finance' \dagger , financier', frŏn'tier.
- 3. Gallina'ceous, galoche', garrote', gar'rulous, gasom'eter, gel'id, genuflec'tion, geod'esy, Giaour (jowr), gher'kin (gur-).
 - 4. Gil'lyflower, glu'tinous, go'pher, graminiv'4*

orous, graniv'orous, grega'rious, grimal'kin, grotesque', gubernato'rial, gyr'falcon (or ger-).

- 5. Gud'geon, guil'lotine (or -tine'), gy'ral, gun'-wale (commonly pr., and often written, gun'nel), gon'dola†, grā'tis†, guipure'†, gas'eous (gaz-), glā'mour, gour'mand (goor-).
- 6. Ha'beas cor'pus, Hawaiian (-wi'yan), habil'iment, hal'cyon, hallucina'tion, har'lequin, harp'sichord, haut'boy (ho-), hebdom'adal, hec'atomb.
- 7. Hegi'ra, hem'orrhage, hep'tarchy, herba'-ceous, hercu'lean, heredit'ament, here'siarch, hermaph'rodite, hermeneu'tics, hes'itancy.
- 8. Het'erodox, heteroge'neous, hexam'eter, hi'-erarchy, hieroglyph'ic, hippopot'amus, hir'sute, historiog'rapher, hoi'den, houri (howr'e).
- 9. Holm (an islet, pr. home), homeop'athy (or homeop-), homoge'neous, hor'oscope, hor'tatory, hough (hok), humil'iate, hussar', hydrau'lics, hy'-drogen.
- 10. Hydrop'athy†, hydrostat'ics, hyper'bole, hypercrit'icism, hypochondri'acal, hypoth'enuse, hypoth'esis, hy'giene†, ha'rem, habitué (ahbituā').



LESSON VI.

- 1. Ichthyol'ogy, ideal'ity, idiosyn'crasy, idol'atrous, i'dyl, ig'nis-fat'uus, ignomin'ious, illim'itable, im'becile, im'manent.
- 2. Immŏb'ile†, imbrogl'io (imbrōl' yo), impas'-sable, impas'sible, imperturb'able†, imper'vious, impla'cable, impromp'tu, improvise', inconceiv'-able.
- 3. In'cense (n.), incense' (v.), incog'nito (fem. -ta), inef'fable, ineffica'cious, inextin'guishable, infan'ticide, inflores'cence, iniq'uitous, innoc'uous.
- 4. Innuen'do, inoc'ulate, inquisi'tion, insectiv'orous, inter'calary, intrigue', inveigh', invei'gle,
 iras'cible, irides'cent.
- 5. Irremē'diable, isos'celes, īsother'mal, īsoch'-ronous, ipecacuan'ha, īs'olate†, illus'trate, irrecog'-nizable, intaglio (-tal' yo), interloc'utor.
- 6. Irra'tional (-rash-), jes'samine (or jas'mine), jave'lin (jav'-), joust (just), jū'gular†, justi'ciary, ju'jube, kalei'doscope, knight-er'rant, keel'son $(k \breve{e}l-)$.
- 7. Ker'osene, Ku-klux', lach'rymose, lackadai'sical, lac'quer, lamm (to beat), lasciv'ious, legit'imacy, lethe'an, li'chen (or lich'en).
 - 8. Lignum-vi'tæ, lilipu'tian, liq'uidate, lithog'-

- raphy†, log'arithm, lugu'brious, macad'amize, macaro'ni, mac'erate, mephit'ic.
- 9. Mach'inate, mal'achite, malign', malm'sey, manége (man āzh'), manœu'vre (or -euver), man'ikin, mar'chioness, marquee' (-kee), masquerade'.
- 10. Mat'ricide, max'illary, mediæ'val, meer'schaum, mellif'luous, mêlée ($m\bar{a}\,l\bar{a}'$), menda'cious, mendic'ity, meretri'cious, met'allurgy.

LESSON VII.

- 1. Metamor'phosis, met'aphor, metaphys'ics, met'tle, metempsycho'sis, meteorolog'ical, meton'-ymy, Mich'aelmas, mignonette' (or -onnette), minu'tiæ.
- 2. Mirage' (-razh), mis'sal, mistletoe (miz'zl tō), mnemon'ics, mol'ecule, mon'astery, monog'amy, mon'ologue, mosque, mu let eer'.
- 3. Mys'ticism, mythol'ogy, melange'†, moräle'†, morpholog'ical, nai'ad, na'dir, naph'tha, nas'cent, neol'ogism.
- 4. Ne'ophyte, non'descript, nonpareil' (-rel), novi'tiate, nu'cleus, nun'cio, nymph, naïve† $(n\ddot{a}'\bar{e}v)$, naïveté† $(n\ddot{a}'\bar{e}v\,t\bar{a})$, nonchalance'.

- 5. Micros'copy†, ol'igarchy, olym'piad, opales'cent, oph'icleide, oph'thalmy, oppugn', or'chis, ormolu', or'rery.
- 6. O'sier, ou'sel (oo'zl), ovip'arous, oleag'inous, obes'ity, o'boe, obstrep'erous, ode'on†, o'gre, ob'ligatory†.
- 7. Pac'ify, pæ'an (or pe-), pal'adin, palanquin' (-keen), pal'ette, pal'frey (pawl-), pallad'ium, panegyr'ic, par'achute, parish'ioner.
- 8. Par'adigm, parallel'ogram, par'amour, parapherna'lia, paro'chial, par'oquet (-ket), parterre' (-tair), pas'chal, pasha' (also written pacha, pashaw, and bashaw), pelisse'.
- 9. Pasquinade', patri'cian, patronym'ic, peccadil'lo, personnel', pen'sile, peripatet'ic, periph'ery, perspica'cious, phantasmago'ria.
- 10. Philip'pic, phil'omel, philoprogen'itiveness, phil'ter, phlebot'omy, phosphores'cence, picturesque', piqu'ant (pik-), pique, piquet' (-kĕt).

LESSON VIII.

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1. Pla'giarize, plumb'er, plebei'an, poig'nant, polytech'nic, pomegran'ate, pon'iard, pop'injay, por'phyry, pirouet'ting.

- 2. Por'poise (-pus), portman'teau, postil'ion, pre'scient, proc'urator†, pref'erence, proscē'nium, protégé (protazhā'), provin'cialism, prov'ost.
 - 3. Psal'tery, phenom'enon (pl. -na), punch'eon, pur'suivant, pū'rulent†, pusillanim'ity, putres'-cent, pia'no-for'te (pe ä' no-for tā), pro'tean, quadru'manous.
 - 4. Quid'nunc, ragout' (-goo), ranche'ro (-cha'-ro), ratiocina'tion, rationa'le (rashunā'le), recal'-citrant, recen'sion, reces'sion, recitative' (-teev), recog'nizance.
 - 5. Rec'ondite, recon'noissance, rectilin'eal, ref'luent, refran'gible, régime (razheem'), regur'gitate, rehabil'itate, rep'ertory, reprehen'sion.
 - 6. Rescis'sion, resid'uum, re'trocede (or ret'-), retrogres'sion, reveille $(rev\bar{u}l'y\bar{u})$, rhap'sody, rhom'boid, ricochet' (-shay), risibil'ity, rodomontade'.
 - 7. Ref'erable, roulette', rustic'ity, rhythm, rap'ine, recherché (reshareshā'), résumé (a summary,
 pr. rezumā'), roué (rooa'), rinse, rab'bet (a
 groove).
 - 8. Sac'charine, sacerdo'tal, sac'ristan, sang-froid (sang-frwä'), sapona'ceous, savan'na, schismat'ical, sein'tillate, sei'olist, serive'ner.
 - 9. Scrutoire' (-twor), scutch'eon, seign'ior (a

- title), sen'eschal (sen' e shal), seragl'io, seta'ceous, sevennight (sen' night), shampoo'†, shek'el, sphinx.
- 10. Sib'ilant, sib'ylline, sobriquet' (-ka), soporif'ic, souchong' (-shong), spolia'tion†, stalac'tite, stalag'mite, stam'ina, silhouette (sil' oo et).

LESSON IX.

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- 1. Starve'ling, stenog'raphy, ste've dore, stilet'-to, scal'awag, sto'icism, strabis'mus, strate'gic, sub-pœ'na, subsi'dence.
- 2. Succinct', suc'culent, sudorif'ic, supercil'ious, supereroga'tion, superfi'cies (-fish' eez), supervene', suppositi'tious, sur'plice, surrepti'tiously.
- 3. Sur'rogate, surtout', sut'ure $(s\bar{u}t'\bar{u}r)$, syc'ophant, syl'logism, sylph, syn'chronism, syn'co pe, synec'doche, suici'dal.
- 4. Sot'to-vo'ce (-vo'chā), seck'el, serge, tacti'cian, tap'estry, tar'latan, tatterdemal'ion, tergiversa'tion, tes'sellate, testa'ceous.
- 5. Tête-à-tête' (tāt-), theoc'racy, therapeu'tic, tit'illate, tor'sion, tour'nament (tŭr-), tour'niquet (tŭr' ni ket), toxicol'ogy, trac'tile, trigonom'etry.
 - 6. Trit'urate, trousseau', tru'culent†, trunch'eon,

turges'cence, turquoise' (-koize), tym'bal, tranquil'lity, tic'-douloureux' (tic'-doo loo roo'), tintinnabula'tion.

- 7. Trag'acanth, tro'che (a lozenge, tro'kee), tulle (tool), unscathed', ubiq'uity, umbil'ical, uto'pian, valetudina'rian, vinaigrette'.
- 8. Var'icose, vaticina'tion, ver'digris (-grees), vermicel'li (ver me chel' le or -sel' le), vicege'rent, vic'inage, videl'icet† (=viz.), virtuo'so (pl. -sos or -si), vis'cous, verisimil'itude.
- 9. Zo'öphyte, cerebro-spi'nal meningi'tis, chaparral', hydroceph'alus, elephanti'asis, croquet', chenille (she neel'), paradisi'acal, physique', philope'na.
- 10. Mur'rain, queue $(k\bar{u})$, quartet', bizarre', vis'-count, psy'chical, pharmaceu'tist, bologna (bolōn'ya), negligee (neglezh \bar{u} '), Crédit Mobilier (or \bar{u} ' de mo-bil'y \bar{u}).





Part III. PROPER NAMES.

LESSON I.

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL.*

English.—Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wm. Shakspeare (or Shake-), Ben Jonson, Percy Bysshe Shelley (bish), Disraeli (dizra'ele), De Quincey, Felicia Hem'ans, Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Thackeray, Anne Boleyn (bul'len), Macleod (-cloud), Charlotte Bron'té (-tā), Froude (frood), Tyndall, Roths'child (rŏs'-), Herschel, Ossian (osh'an), Whewell (hu'el), Bolingbroke (bull'ing brook or bŏl-).

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^{*} For the pronunciation, when not given, see "Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary," by Dr. Thomas (ed. 1871), or the proper Appendix to Worcester's or Webster's Dictionary.

American.—Jas. Russell Lowell ($l\bar{o}'el$), Agassiz (ag'ase), Brown-Sequard ($s\bar{e}k\ddot{a}r'$), Horace Greeley, Schuyler Colfax ($c\bar{o}l$ -), Taliaferro (tol'ever), Sigourney (sig'erny), Trowbridge ($tr\bar{o}$ -), You'mans ($y\bar{o}$ -), Faneuil (fun'el. Faneuil Hall, Boston), Wendell Phillips, Lincoln, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Carl Schurz (shoorts).

Foreign.— Thiers (te air'), Leverrier', Mirabeau', Robespierre', Voltaire', Riche'lieu, Descartes' (da kart'), D'Aubigné', Dumas', De Staël (stäl or stä el'), Schil'ler, Goe'the, Leib'nitz, Bis'marck, Hum'boldt, Galile'o, Raph'ael, Mi'chael An'gelo, Cenci (chen'che), Men'delssohn, Mey'erbeer, Beethoven (bā' to ven), Pestaloz'zi, Boccac'cio, Dan'te, Garibal'di.

Ancient. — Achil'les, Ulys'ses, Æne'as, Archime'des, Cic'ero, Cat'iline, Julius Cæ'sar, Soph'ocles, Herod'otus, Eurip'ides, Thucyd'ides, Soc'rates, Aristot'le, Tac'itus, Xen'ophon, Ov'id, Pha'raoh (-ro), Semir'amis, Cleopā'tra, Amphi'on, Androm'ache, Calli'ope, Euryd'ice, Euter'pe, Terpsich'ore†, Thali'a†, Laoc'oön†, Peg'asus, Æ'sop, Iphigeni'a, Ganyme'des, Oce'anus, Le'the, Melpom'ene, Cre u' sa, Pyr'rhus, Zacche'us.



LESSON II.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.*

UNITED STATES.

- 1. Antie'tam, Am'herst (am'erst), Appomat'tox, Alleghe'ny (or -ghany), Bow'doin (bō'dn), Baton Rouge, Bellefonte', Buf'falo, Bryn Mawr, Brook'-lyn.
- 2. Cairo (ka'ro), Carlisle', Ches'apeake, Chattanoo'ga, Chickahom'iny, Chickamau'ga, Conesto'aga, Caernar'von, Cincinna'ti, Chica'go.
- 3. Cleve'land, Colora'do, Connect'icut (Conn. or Ct.), Chiques, Dubuque (dubook'), Eph'rata, Get'tysburg, Hav're-de-Grace, Indianap'olis, Junia'ta.
- 4. Kittatin'ny, Louisia'na (La.), Le'high, Lycom'ing, Lit'iz, Manhat'tan, Mississip'pi (Miss.), Missou'ri (Mo.), Milwau'kee (or -kie), Massachu'setts (Mass.).
- 5. Ma'ryland (Md.), Mauch Chunk' (mawk), Mem'phis, Minneso'ta (Minn.), Nat'chez, Niag'ara, Northamp'ton, Poughkeepsie ($p\bar{o}\ k\bar{e}p'se$), Rappahan'nock, Prairie-du-Chien.

^{*} For the pronunciation, when not given, see "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer," or the proper Appendix in Worcester's or Webster's Dictionary.

- 6. Read'ing, Rhode Isl'and (R. I.), Sabine (sah-been'), San Diego (de a' go), Savan'nah, Schenec'tady, Schuyl'kill, Susquehan'na, Tennessee' (Tenn.), Terre Haute'.
- 7. Uwch'lan (yook' lan), Valparaiso (a'zo, U.S.; -i'zo, S.A.), Wilkes'barre (or Wilkes-Barre), Worces'ter (woos' ter), Wyo'ming, Wissahick'on, Youghiogheny (yok e ga'ny), Ypsilan'ti, Yre'ka (wi re'ka), Yo sem'i te.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

- 8. Ap'ennines, Antilles (änteel'), Alsace (alsass'), Brit'ain, Berlin', Brem'en, Barba'does, Bue'nos Ay'res, Bordeaux', Cairo (ki'ro).
- 9. Euphra'tes, Ed'inburgh (or -burg, pr. -burro or -burg), Gennes'aret (g as in go), Gen'oa, Hawai'i, Hay'ti, Jed'do (yed-), Leip'sic, Mil'an, Madrid'.
- 10. Mos'cow (-co), Nicara'gua, Nga'mi, Pompei'i (-pa'ye), Pal'estine (-tīne), Pyr'enees, Rio Janei'ro, Shanghai' (-hi), Yang-tse-kiang', Vien'na (ve-).





PART IV.

(WORDS SPELLED DIFFERENTLY BUT PRONOUNCED ALIKE.)

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DICTATION EXERCISES.*

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LESSON I.

1. The air will be cold ere morning. 2. Did you e'er see the heir to the estate? 3. What can ail that man? 4. He

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^{*} To the Teacher. — Every pupil is supposed to have access to a dictionary; hence it has been deemed unnecessary to give here formal definitions of the homophonous words used in the following exercises. Besides, in most cases the meaning of the word may be seen from the manner in which it is used, so that no definition is needed for the purposes of spelling. The principal words are printed in *italics*. These the teacher may give out singly, if he chooses; but it is generally better to have pupils write the sentences.

has drunk too much ale. 5. All shoes are sewed with an awl. 6. They are going to alter the altar of the church. 7. My aunt ate an ant at eight o'clock. 8. You never ought to do aught without your father's assent. 9. The ascent was steep. 10. The teacher bade me beware of bad men. 11. The man bawled when the ball struck him on his bald head. 12. A bard is a poet. 13. The gay belle, having rung the bell for a light, barred the door and retired. 14. He could not bear to have the bear bite his bare leg. 15. As the bier passed she thought of the past and wrung her hands with anguish. 16. I have been to the corn bin. 17. He brews good beer. 18. I have a bruise on my hand. 19. The girl asked her beau to buy her a pink bow. 20. As he went by he said, "Good-by."

LESSON II.

1. The bough of the tree made the man bow. 2. His birth took place in a berth of the vessel. 3. A well bred young man held the horse's bridle while the bridal party got a loaf of bread and a bowl of milk. 4. The beech tree near the ocean beach has a large bole. 5. A Briton is a native of Britain. 6. What a large berry! 7. Bury the poor brute, and do not bruit about his faults. 8. The winds blew the clouds across the blue sky. 9. Put the bait on the hook. 10. Do you know your lesson! 11. To bate means to lessen. 12. Look at the calendar and see the date. 13. Calender the cloth. 14. A chaste woman was chased by a cruel man and dropped a ball of crewel. 15. Cats climb with their claws. 16. Read the first clause of

the sentence. 17. The ships and their crews are in a foreign clime on a cruise. 18. The parcel, tied with a coarse cord, floated on the tide. 19. Of course you will take the classical course. 20. Sound a chord on the organ.

LESSON III.

1. I shall canvass the county for subscribers. 2. The counsel for the accused appeared before the council. which was held in a canvas tent. 3. The colonel served in the Sixth Corps. 4. The apple is rotten at the core. 5. I swallowed a kernel of corn. 6. Washington is the capital of the U.S., and its finest building is the Capitol. 7. Canon Kingsley fired a cannon. The cession of Alaska to the U.S. was made during the session of Congress. 9. The choleric man wore a paper collar. 10. Don't try to cozen me, my cousin. 11. While I was sealing my letter, a spider dropped from the ceiling of the room. 12. The seller of tickets is in the cellar. 13. He sent me the cent he owed me for the ode I wrote. 14. The scent of the flower is sweet. 15. It is a good site for a house, and commands a fine sight of the ocean. 16. I will cite a passage of Scripture. 17. I want a quire of paper for the choir. 18. My shoes creak. 19. The cyanet is swimming in the creek. 20. Have you my signet ring?



LESSON IV.

1. The coward cowered before me. 2. A lady should not choose a man who chews tobacco. 3. He bought a current pie for ten cents current money. 4. If you desert your friends at dinner, you will get no dessert. 5. My dear, did you see the deer in the park? 6. It was a doe. 7. Bakers knead the dough with their hands; we need bread to eat. 8. He had done his work and was ready to die. 9. Dye the cloth a dun color. 10. Oh, how I dislike to dun people for money they owe me, even after it is due. 11. Dost thou not see that the dust is wet with dew? 12. A dire calamity befell the dyer on the sea. 13. Do you see the ewe under the vew-tree? 14. Take exercise every day, to exorcise the spirit of laziness. 15. The vase is shaped like an urn. 16. I will hire a man who can earn higher wages. 17. Do not faint away; the attack was only a feint. 18. Home is a sacred fane which I would fain keep pure. 19. Never feign sickness because you don't know your lesson. 20. Dare to say, No.

LESSON V.

1. The fair lady has paid her fare. 2. We had good fare at the fair. 3. The horse is lame in the right fore foot. 4. The gymnast performed a wonderful feat. 5. The stick is four feet long. 6. The man went forth to kill a fowl. 7. That was foul play. 8. He succeeded the fourth time. 9. The barrel of flour rolled over a flower.

10. Flocks of birds ate the phlox seed. 11. Jane bought ten yards of blue jean. 12. She walked with an easy gait through the gate, as if unconscious of guilt. 13. The boy threw a stone. 14. The gilder made a gilt frame worth a guilder for the pretty maid. 15. The great man sat by the open grate, and sighed that he was not greater. 16. His dog is by his side. 17. Have you a nutmeg grater? 18. I would rather meet a grizzly bear than a grisly ghost. 19. It is meet that we should eat meat. 20. He will mete out justice.

LESSON VI.

1. The bat flew up the chimney flue. 2. The ox gored the cow. 3. I struck him with a gourd. 4. The grease was sent to Greece. 5. My guest guessed the riddle. 6. Bad men gamble with cards; lambs gambol in the field. 7. The hale old man was out in the hail. 8. Haul the load to the hall. 9. The hare is a kind of rabbit. 10. The carpenter made a rabbet in the board. 11. I was bored by the foolish talk. 12. The hair of the holy man is wholly white. 13. I showed him the hymn. 14. He bought ten feet of gutta-percha hose. 15. I bought two steel hoes. 16. The jury will indict the man for theft. 17. The teacher will indite this sentence. 18. He laid our book on the table. 19. He has lain in the lane an hour. 20. I came here to hear the lecture.



LESSON VII.

1. A man of lax principles lacks character. 2. You can tell a mean man by his sneaking mien. 3. A male friend brought my mail from the office. 4. Lumbering is the main business in Maine. 5. He held the horse's mane with all his might. 6. A widow's mite may have a mighty influence. 7. The lord of the manor has a dignified manner. 8. He wears a fur mantle. 9. The parlor mantel is made of marble. 10. Do you like martial music? 11. The marshal rode a horse of high mettle along the road, and wore a metal badge, 12. Do not meddle with my gold medal. 13. The mower moved the field once more in the hest mode. 14. The mucous membrane secretes mucus. 15. Gneiss rock makes a nice window-sill, 16. Do not mewl like a baby; the mule will not hurt you. 17. The mist was so dense that I missed the sight. 18. The nun could find none. 19. The man carried silver ore o'er the bridge on the oar of the boat. 20. The girl that carried the pail looked pale.

LESSON VIII.

1. One boy won a prize. 2. He never pries into other people's business. 3. He suffers pain. 4. Who broke that pane of glass? 5. It is plain that the plane is dull. 6. In geometry we speak of planes; in geography, of plains. 7. There is a wide plait in her dress. 8. The plate is on the table. 9. The Christian prays to God and

sings his praise. 10. The hawk preys upon other birds. 11. A pallet is a bed, and a palette is a painter's board. 12. Good food gratifies the palate. 13. He tried to pare the pear with a pair of scissors. 14. "Let us have peace," not war. 15. He ate a piece of lemon peel. 16. Did you hear that peal of thunder? 17. When he gets over his pique we shall be friends again. 18. The English peer climbed the peak of the mountain. 19. The ship is at the pier. 20. A lawyer who makes good pleas is sure to please his clients.

LESSON IX.

1. Will you have a plum? 2. That pole does not stand plumb. 3. Exercise opens every pore of the skin. 4. Please to pour me a glass of water. 5. Don't pore over your books so much. 6. The Principal said, "Our men of principle should be our principal men." 7. Put your foot upon the pedal. 8. Those who peddle make a good profit. 9. Isaiah was a great prophet. 10. I have a piece of pumice stone. 11. There is pomace at the cider mill. 12. Gold is found in quartz rock. 13. Four quarts make a gallou. 14. He drives with a tight rein. 15. Hear it rain. 16. The reign of Victoria is prosperous. 17. To tear down is to raze. 18. My son says, "We can't raise corn without the rays of the sun." 19. He read till his eyes were red. 20. In the Bible we read of a bruised reed.



LESSON X.

1. Write to the wheelwright. 2. Do right. 3. The pastor administered the rite of baptism. 4. Milton wrote "Paradise Lost." 5. Do not recite by rote. 6. The wretch got sick and began to zetch. 7. Forty rods make a rood. 8. Do not be rude and rough in your behavior. 9. She wears a ruff. 10. He tasted the rye bread and made a wry face. 11. I have just seen a beautiful scene. 12. I bought canvas at a sale to make a sail for the boat. 13. He made a slight mistake in his sleight of hand. 14. The wild surge wrecked the boat. 15. Buy me ten yards of serge. 16. Sew the seam so. 17. Sow the seed early. 18. He tried to steal a steel pen. 19. He has lost the sole of his shoe. 20. The soul is immortal.

LESSON XI.

1. The ship is a fast sailer, and has a good sailor for captain. 2. The fisherman caught a sucker. 3. Always succor the distressed. 4. Irving's style is much admired. 5. "I'm sitting on the stile, Mary." 6. The cross and crown are sacred symbols. 7. He plays the cymbals in the band. 8. The tale is too true. 9. The squirrel has a bushy tail. 10. I pay no tax when I travel in Europe. 11. The throes of travail are severe. 12. The bad boy throws stones at the birds. 13. I want some 6 oz. tacks. 14. He threw the ball through the window. 15. It is too bad to make two mistakes in one word. 16. They went

there and got their books. 17. The throne was thrown down. 18. "They went and told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the bell." 19. He has ruptured a vein. 20. Don't be vain of your acquirements.

LESSON XII.

1. Improve your time. 2. Thyme grows in the garden.
3. There is a gilded vane on the steeple. 4. The vial contains poison. 5. He plays upon the viol. 6. Can you wade across the river? 7. Come this way. 8. Wait till I get weighed. 9. How much do you weigh? 10. My weight is 140 lbs. 11. That girl has a small waist. 12. Do not waste your time. 13. He keeps good wares. 14. She wears a dress a week. 15. I feel weak. 16. The wether suffers during the cold weather. 17. The yoke is of wood. 18. I would like to have the yolk of an egg. 19. Long may our flag wave o'er the ocean wave. 20. I waive my right to exemption.

R





APPENDIX.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Remark. — No one ever became a good speller by rule. English orthography being extremely irregular, but few rules can be given that are not subject to many exceptions; and to learn all the rules necessary to cover the subject, and the exceptions under them, would require a greater effort of the memory than to learn to spell words by a direct study of their forms. If a person would become a good speller, he must by conscious effort fix his attention upon every word with which he is not familiar, and thus, as it were, photograph its form upon his mind. He will thus obtain a mental picture of each word of his vocabulary, so that when he sees a word that is not of the proper form, he will perceive the defect by comparing it with his ideal. Hence, written spelling is better than oral. Indeed, a person is often compelled to write a word to ascertain its correct spelling, thus bringing in the eye to assist the memory. Oral spelling may be practised occasionally, to give interest to the subject, but it should never be depended upon. A good speller is not one who can "spell through the book," but one who can write correctly all the words he has occasion to use in composition.

The following rules, having a wide application, and being subject to but few exceptions, have been found to be of great benefit in the formation of derivative words from primitives, and should therefore be thoroughly learned.

RULES FOR FORMING DERIVATIVES.

Rule I. -E Final.

Part I. E final is dropped on adding a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, blame + able = blamable.

Exceptions.

- 1. Words ending in ce or ge retain e before a suffix beginning with a or o, to preserve the soft sound of c or g; as, peace + able = peaceable. (If e were dropped we would have pea cable.)
 - 2. Words ending in oe retain e; as, shoe + ing = shoeing.
- 3. E is retained in a few words, to distinguish them from similar words; as in swingeing, singeing, dyeing.

Part II. E final is retained on adding a suffix beginning with a consonant; as, pale + ness = paleness.

Exceptions.

The following words drop e before a consonant: duly, truly, wholly, awful, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, judgment, argument, acknowledgment.

Rule II. - Y Final.

Part I. Y final preceded by a consonant is changed into i on adding a suffix not beginning with i; as, happy + ness = happiness.

Exceptions.

- 1. In the following words y is changed to e: beauteous, bounteous, duteous, piteous, plenteous.
- 2. Y is not changed in derivatives of dry, shy, sky, sky, spry, wry; except drier, driest, which conform to the rule.

Part II. Y final preceded by a vowel is not changed on adding a suffix; as, boy + hood = boyhood.

Exceptions.

The following words take i: laid, lain, slain, paid, staid, saith, said, daily, with their compounds mislaid, unpaid, etc.

Rule III. - Final Consonant.

Part I. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, fop + ish = foppish; prefer' + ed = preferred.

Exceptions.

- 1. The letters x, k, and v are never doubled.
- 2. The derivatives of gas do not double the s; as, gases.

Part II. The final consonant is not doubled, if it is not preceded by a single vowel, if the accent is not on the last syllable, or if the suffix does not begin with a vowel; as, ben'efit + ed = benefited.

Exceptions.

All English, and many American, authors double final l on adding a suffix beginning with a vowel, though the accent is not on the final syllable; as, travel, traveller; equal, equalled; marvel, marvellous. They also, contrary to the rule, double the final consonant of wool, of worship, and of many words having a secondary accent on the last syllable; as, wool, woollen; worship, worshipper; sulphuret, sulphuretted.

EXERCISES.

Apply the Rules to the following Words: Bedding, preferred, benefited, cheated, admirable, changeable, wasteful, truly, crucified, boyish, singeing. (The teacher may add to the list indefinitely.)

Model 1. Bedding = bed + ing. D is doubled because it is the final letter of a monosyllable, is preceded by a single vowel, and is followed by a suffix beginning with a vowel; according to Rule III., Part I. (Repeat the Rule.)

Model 2. Benefited = benefit + ed. T is not doubled because benefit is not accented on the last syllable; according to Rule III., Part II. (Repeat the Rule.)

Form Derivatives in accordance with the Rules.—
Apply + ed, mercy + ful, play + ing, shame + ful, debate + able, outrage + ous, hem + ing, excel + ing, limit + ed, mark + ing, hoe + ing, wise + dom, admit + ed, fun + y, read + ing, begin + er, peace + able, rogue + ish, bet + ing. (The teacher may add others.)

Model 1. Apply + ed. Final y of the primitive is preceded by a consonant, and the suffix does not begin with i; hence y must be changed to i, according to Rule II., Part I. (Repeat the Rule.) Thus, apply + ed = applied.

Model 2. Hem + ing. Final m of hem (a monosyllable) is preceded by a single vowel and followed by a suffix beginning with a vowel; hence it must be doubled, according to Rule III., Part I. (Repeat the Rule.)

SPECIAL RULES.

Words containing ei or ie.

Ei (pronounced \bar{e}) is used after the sound of s, as in seize, ceiling, etc.; also in inveigle, neither, leisure, weird. In most other cases ie is used, as in chief, grieve, etc. Siege is the principal exception.

Another. — The following rule, which is easy to remember, applies to a certain class of such words:

When the corresponding noun ends in tion, the verb is spelled with ei; if the noun does not end in tion, the verb is spelled with ie. Thus: reception, receive; belief, believe.

Words ending with ceous or cious.

Words relating to matter end in ceous, as herbaceous; all others in cious, as loquacious. Exception, silicious, also spelled siliceous.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

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There are few subjects that give young writers more trouble than the use of capital letters, and it should therefore receive early and constant attention. The following rules should be thoroughly learned and carefully observed in writing:

RULES.

Rule I. The first word of every sentence should begin with a capital.

Rule II. The first word of every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

Rule III. The first word of every direct quotation that forms a sentence should begin with a capital.

Rule IV. Words denoting the Deity should begin with capitals. (See Note 1.)

Rule V. Proper names and titles should begin with capitals.

Rule VI. Proper adjectives should begin with capitals.

Rule VII. Names of things spoken of as persons, should begin with capitals.

Rule VIII. The important words in a heading should begin with capitals. (See Note 2.)

Rule IX. Names of the months and of the days of the week should begin with capitals.

Rule X. The pronoun I and the interjection O should be capitals.

NOTES.

- Note 1. Most writers of the present day capitalize not only names of the Deity, but also personal pronouns standing for *His* name.
- Note 2. The "important words" in a title or heading are generally the nouns, adjectives, and verbs.
- Note 3. Words of primary importance in definitions, classifications, etc., should begin with capitals. It is not customary, however, to capitalize the subject throughout a composition.
- Note 4. Names of political parties, and religious, social, and literary societies, as well as the corresponding adjectives, should always be capitalized; as, Methodist, Democrat, Republican.
- Note 5. In writing geographical names consisting of a proper and a common noun, such as New York city, Dela-

ware river, if the first word may be used alone to designate the place, the first only is capitalized; but if both words are necessary, both must begin with capitals. Thus we may write the Ohio river, or the Allegheny mountains, because we may say the Ohio, or the Alleghenies; but we must write Kansas City, not Kansas city; Rocky Mountains, not Rocky mountains. This is the distinction observed in the public printing at Washington.

Remark. — After having learned the above rules and notes, pupils should be required to write a variety of exercises to be explained and criticised. Sentences read from a book or newspaper, conversations, the names of authors and of their works, the headings and addresses of letters, etc., etc., which the teacher may readily furnish, and which he may vary to suit circumstances, will afford excellent practice, — better than any fixed series of exercises prepared for the purpose.



WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Loose, lose. The horse's shoe is loose; I fear he will lose it.

Stationery, stationary. They sell stationery at the bookstore. The engine is stationary.

Respectively, respectfully. James and Jane are aged respectively eight and fourteen years. Yours respectfully.*

Luxuriant, luxurious. The vegetation is luxuriant. Luxurious living is slow dying.

Corporal, corporeal. I don't like corporal punishment. We should think less of our corporeal, or bodily, and more of our spiritual existence.

^{*} Caution. — In subscribing a letter, take care not to write "Yours respectively." Thousands of letters contain this ridiculous blunder.

Ingenious, ingenuous. He is an ingenious and skilful mechanic. She possesses a frank, ingenuous disposition.

Accept, except. Please to accept this slight testimonial of our regard. I have sold all except this.

Veracious, voracious. Veracious means truthful; voracious means greedy. Veracity is a virtue; voracity a vice.

German, germane. The German has just arrived from Germany. The remark is not germane to the subject.

Venal, venial. We speak of a venal person, a venial offence. A venal offence is a corrupt one; a venial offence is one that may be excused.

Desert, dessert. Never desert' your friends. We had pie for dessert'. Des'ert is a noun; desert', a verb.

Petition, partition. Let us sign a petition to have the board partition between the rooms taken down.

Decease, disease. His decease (death) was caused by a lingering disease.

Subtile, subtle. A subtile (sub'tĭl) vapor; a subtle (sut'tl) thinker.

Patience, patients. Have patience. The doctor has many patients.

Correspondence, correspondents. I have an extensive correspondence. Some of my correspondents write long letters. (Attendance, attendants; assistance, assistants; adherence, adherents,— are similarly used.)

IMPORTANT LITTLE THINGS.

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To, too, two. Do not use one of these for another. To is a preposition, too an adverb, two a numeral adjective.

Example. — One player said to another, "We are two to two." The other answered, "We are two to two too." (See exercises in the use of homophonous words, pp. 53-61.)

There, their. Be careful not to use the wrong word. There is an adverb, their a pronoun. Examples.—They put their books there. There was a storm last night.

Hers, ours, yours, theirs, its. Do not write these her's, our's, your's, their's, it's. Personal pronouns never take an apostrophe before final s. It's for it is is no exception, as the s does not belong to the it.

Wh. Be careful to sound the h. Do not say wich for which, wite for while, wether for whether, etc.

E'er, ere. E'er, a contraction of ever, should not be written ere, nor e're. The apostrophe simply takes the place of v. Ere means before. Example. — He will be here ere night, e'er to remain.

Contractions.—When a contraction represents two words, its component parts should be separated by a space, just as the words would be if written in full. For example, it is should be contracted it's or 't is; did not, did n't; would not, would n't; are not, are n't; I have, I've; I am, I'm; I will. I'll; that is, that's; there is, there's, etc., etc. Can't and won't, being somewhat irregular in their formation and use, seem to be exceptions. This direction, though often disregarded by writers and printers, is in accordance with the very best usage.

Don't, a contraction of do not, is generally consolidated. In some good books and magazines, however, it is printed do n't, in accordance with the general direction given above. Caution.— Never use don't where do not would not be proper. We may say "I don't," "we don't," "you don't," "they don't," "the boys don't;" but we may not say "he don't," "she don't," "the boy don't," because a rule of grammar requires "does not," of which the contraction is does n't.

"Ain't," though a colloquial convenience, is not recognized as good English. If allowed at all, it should be written a'n't, and of course it should be used only where am not would be proper. For "he ain't" we should use "he is n't;" for "we ain't," "we are n't;" for "you ain't," "you are n't," etc.

COMPOSITIONS.*

I. PREPARING THEM.

Compositions that are to be handed to a teacher for correction should be prepared as follows:

Directions.

- 1. Paper. Use the regular essay paper known as "bath post." The large size (about 8 by 10) is most suitable for gentlemen; the small (about 7 by $8\frac{1}{2}$), for ladies.
- 2. Heading. The heading, or subject, should be written on the middle of the first line. (N. B. Every important word in a title or heading should begin with a capital.) A blank line should be left between the heading and the composition, unless the heading is short or the lines far apart.
- 3. Margin. Leave a margin of one inch on the left-hand side of each page. (This direction applies also to letters, except that in them the width of the margin should vary with the width of the page. For large letter paper the proper width of margin is one inch; for commercial note, half an inch; for ladies' note, about three-eighths of an inch.)
- 4. Paragraphs. Indent the first and every succeeding paragraph one inch; i. e., begin the first line of the paragraph one inch further to the right than the other lines. On large paper the indentation may be from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half.
- 5. Signature. The signature should be written on the next line below the close of the composition, near the right, hand edge.
- 6. Place and Date. Write the name of the place and the date on the next line below the signature, near the *left-hand* edge.

^{*} The author takes pleasure in calling attention to the many valuable suggestions on this and kindred subjects, found in Dr. Hart's admirable series of works on Grammar, Composition, and Rhetoric.

- 7. Folding.—Fold parallel with the ruled lines, so that the width when folded shall be one-third the length of the sheet.
- 8. Endorsement. Write the Name across the upper end, on the centre fold, one inch from the top. (The upper end is the one that is formed by the back, or original fold of the sheet. It is at the left-hand of the first page.) Write the Subject about half an inch below the name; and the Date half an inch below the subject.
- 9. Outline. If an outline is required it should be written, as its use indicates, immediately below the subject. It is the framework or skeleton of the composition, and should be made first. Writing it at the end of the essay would seem to imply that it should be made last. This direction is given last because an outline is not always required.

II. CORRECTING THEM.

Written exercises must be corrected: otherwise but little improvement will be made. If possible, pupils should first criticise one another's exercises; each will thus receive a double benefit. Then let the teacher correct them, drawing a line under each mistake, and indicating the nature of it in the margin by the use of the signs given below, or any others that may be agreed upon. Those compositions that fall below a certain standard should be rewritten by the pupil and handed to the teacher, accompanied by the old exercise; the latter serving as a sort of proof-sheet with which to compare the other. The following signs - anv or all of them - may be used with profit, and others may be added if the teacher wishes to be more exact. The teacher should be careful, however, not to criticise beginners too closely, as by so doing he may discourage them. Any general criticisms may be written at the bottom of the composition. Teachers cannot be too particular about the observance of the Directions given above, as it is very important that pupils should form habits of order and neatness, and learn the method of writing, folding, and endorsing papers, that is everywhere used in business.

Abbreviations and Signs.

A. Analysis, or Outline. { Ao., omitted. Af., faulty.

O. Orthography. { Ol., wrong letters. Oc., error in capitals.

Grammar. Gg., wrong gender.
Gn., wrong number.
Gp., wrong person.
Gc., wrong case.
Gm., wrong mood, etc.

Wrong word.

Sentence. Sl., too long. S÷, divide it.
Ss., too short. S ¬, join two or more.
Si., incomplete.
Sc., badly constructed in other respects.

P. Punctuation. { Pw., wrong point. Po., point omitted. Pm., point misplaced or superfluous.

om. Omission.

R. Redundant.

M. Misplaced; or tr., transpose.

ob. Obscure.

am. Ambiguous.

Error in use of figure.

Thought, or Statement. $\begin{cases} T_{1}/, \text{ untrue or incorrect.} \\ T+, \text{ exaggerated.} \\ T-, \text{ imperfectly stated.} \end{cases}$

Execution.

Execut

Query. Is it right?

These signs are easily remembered, because they suggest what they stand for. If teachers do not care to mark so closely, they can use the principal signs only; e. g., G. for any error in grammar; P. for any error in punctuation. Sometimes it is necessary to use two signs together; e. g., a word may be misspelled and ungrammatical, in which case O. G. should be placed in the margin.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

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The following are a few of the most common abbreviations:

Collect on Delivery C. O. D.	Next month (proximo)prox.
Doctor of LawsLL. D.	Namely (videlicet)viz.
Doctor of DivinityD. D.	President Pres.
Doctor of PhilosophyPh. D.	SecretarySec.
Doctor of Medicine	Editor or editionEd.
Maryland	County or Company Co.
At (commercial)	ManuscriptMS.
Pagep.	ManuscriptsMSS.
•	That is (id est)i. e.
Assistantasst.	Et cætera, &cetc.
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	Folio (2 leaves)fol.
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` ,	Duodecimo (12 leaves)12mo.

Italics, Small Capitals, and Capitals.

Foreign words, very emphatic words, and words spoken of merely as words are generally printed in *italics*; side-heads and sub-heads, in SMALL CAPITALS; and principal heads, in CAPITALS.

One line drawn under a word indicates that it is to be printed in italics; two, that it is to be printed in small capitals; and three, that it is to be printed in capitals.

Common Sizes of Plain Type.

This line is printed in Diamond.
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